THE TRIP TO ENGLAND.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ENGLISH RUBAL SCENERY-HIS TORIC ASSOCIATIONS OF WINDSOR-SURROUND-INGS OF THE CASTLE-ETON COLLEGE-STOKE-POGIS-GRAY'S RLEGY-ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL-WINDSOR PARK AND FOREST-HERNE'S OAK-THE RAMBLE BY VIRGINIA WATER-QUAINTNESS OF WINDSOR-THE LESSON OF ENGLISH TRAVEL. If the beauty of England were merely superficial,

would produce a merely superficial effect. It would cause a passing pleasure, and would be forgotten. It certainly would not-as now in fact it does-inspire a deep, joyous, serene, and grateful contentment, and linger in the mind, a gracious and beneficent remembrance. The conquering and lasting potency of it resides not alone in loveliness of expression, but in loveliness of character. Having first greatly blessed the British Islands with the natural advantages of position, climate, soil and products, Nature has wrought out their development and adornment as a necessary consequence of the spirit of their inhabitants. The picturesque variety and pastoral repose of the Euglish landscape spring, in a considerable measure, from the imaginative taste and the affectionate gentleness of the English people. The state of the country, like its social constitution, flows from principles within (which are constantly suggested), and it steadily comforts and nourishes the mind with a sense of kindly feeling, moral rectifude, solidity, and permanence. Thus in the peculiar beauty of England the ideal is made the netual-is expressed in things more than in words; and in things by which words are transcended. Milton's "L'Allegro," fine as it is, is not so fine as the scenery-the crystalized, embodied poetry-out of which it arose. All the delicious rural verse that has been written in England is only the excess and superflux of her own poetic opulence; it has rappled from the hearts of her poets just as the fragrance floats away from her hawthorn hedges. At every step of his progress the pilgrim through English scenes is impressed with this sovereign excellence of the accomplished fact, as contrasted

with any words that can be said in its celebration Among representative scenes which are eloquent with this instructive meaning-scenes easily and pleasurably accessible to the traveller, in what Dickens expressively called "the green, English Summer weather "-is the region of Windsor. The chief features of it have been often described; the charm that it exercises can only be suggested. To see Windsor, moreover, is to comprehend, as at a giance, the old fendal system, and to feel, in a profound and special way, the pomp of English charac ter and history. More than this: It is to rise to that ennobling exaltation which always accompanies broad, retrospective contemplation of the current of human affairs. In this quaint, decorous town-nestled at the base of that mighty and magnificent castle which has been the home of princes for more than five hundred years-the imaginative mind wanders over vast tracts of the past, and beholds, as in a mirror, the pageants of chivalry, the coronations of kings, the strifes of sects, the battles of armies, the schemes of statesmen, the decay of transient systems, the growth of a rational civilization, and the everlasting march of thought. Every prospect of the region intensifies this sentiment of contemplative grandeur. As you look from the castle walls your gaze takes in miles and miles of blooming country, sprinkled over with httle bamlets, wherein the utmost stateliness of learning and rank is gracefully commingled with all that is lovely and soothing in rural life. Not far away rise the the " antique towers " of Eton-

"Where grateful Science still adores Her Henry's holy shade." It was in Windsor Castle that her Henry was born; and there he often held his court; and it is in St. George's Chapel that his relics repose. In the dim distance stands the Church of Stoke-Pogis, about which Gray was wont to wander, "Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade," you recognize now a deeper significance than ever before in the " solemn stillness" of the incomparable Elegy. The luminous twilight mood of that immortal poem-its pensive reverie and solemn passion-is inherent in the scene; and you feel that it was there, and there only, that the genius of its exceptional author-a terely gentle and severely pure, and thus in perfect harmony with its surroundings-could have been moved to that sublime outburst of inspiration and eloquence. Near at hand, in the midst of your reverie, the mellow organ sounds from the Chapel of St. George, where, under "fretted vault," and over "long-drawn aisle," depend the ghostly, mouldering banners of ancient knights-as still as the bones of the dead-and-gone monarchs that crumble in the crypt below. In this church are many of the old kings and nobles of England. The handso gallant Edward IV. here found his grave; and near it is that of the accomplished Hastingshis faithful friend, to the last and after. Here lies the dust of the ferocious Henry VIII., and here the Ill-starred and hapless Queen Caroline; and here, at midnight, by the light of torches, they laid beneath the payement the mangled body of Charles the First. As you stand on Windsor ramparts, pondering thus upon the storied past and the evanes cence of "all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave," your eyes rest dreamily on green fields far below, through which, under tall elms, the brimming and sparkling river flows on without a sound, and in which a few figures, dwarfed by distance, flit here and there, in seeming aimless idleness; while, warned homeward by impending sunset, the chattering birds circle and float around the lofty towers of the castle; and delicate perfumes of seringa and jasmine are wafted up from dusky, unknown depths at the base of its ivied steep. At such an hour I stood on those ramparts and saw the shy villages and rich meadows of fertile Berkshire, all red and golden with sunset light; and at such an hour I stood in the lonely cloisters of Saint George's Chapel and heard the distant organ sob, and saw the sunlight fade up the gray walls, and felt and knew the sanctity of silence. Age and death have made this church illustrious; but the spot itself has its own innate charm of mystical repose

"No use of lanthorns; and in one place lay Feathers and dust to-day and yesterday." The drive from the front of Windsor Castle is through a broad and stately avenue, three miles in length, straight as an arrow and level as a standing pool; and this white highway through the green and fragrant sod is sumptuously embowered, from end to end, with double rows of magnificent old elms. The Windsor Avenue, however, like the spleudid chestnut grove at Bushy Park, long famous among the pageants of rural England, has been often and sufficiently described. It is after leaving this that the rambler comes upon the rarer beauties of Windsor Park and Forest. From the far end of the avenue,-where, in a most superb position, the equestrian statue of King George rises on its massive pedestal of natural rock,-the road winds away, through shaded dell and verdant glade, past great guarled beeches and under boughs of elm and yes and oak, till its silver thread is lost in the distant woods. At intervals a branching pathway strays off to some secluded lodge, half hidden in foliagethe property of the Crown and the rustic residence of a scion of the royal race. In one of these retreats dwelt poor old George the Third, in the days of his mental darkness; and the memory of the agonizing king seems still to cast a abadow on the mysterious and melancholy house. They show you, under glass, in one of the lodge gardens, an enormous grapevine, owned by the Queen-a vine which, from its single stalwart trunk, spreads its teeming branches, laterally, at least two hundred feet in each direction. So come use and thrift, hand in hand with romance! Many an aged oak is passed, in your progress, round which, still midnight," Herne the Hunter might still take his ghostly prowl, shaking his chain "in a most hidcons and dreadful manner." The wreck of the veritable Herne's Oak, it is said, was rooted out, together with other ancient and decayed trees, in the time of George the Third, and in somewhat too literal fulfilment of his Majesty's command. This great park is fourteen miles in circumference, and ontains nearly 4,000 acres; and many of the youngest trees that adorn it are more than 150 years ald. Far in its heart you stroll by Virginia Wateran artificial lake, but faultless in its quiet beautyad perceive it so deep and so breezy that a fullalgged ship-of-war, with heavy armament, can navi-

gate its wind-swept, curling billows. In the dim groves that fringe its margin are many nests wherein pheasants are bred, to fall by the royal shot and to supply the royal tables: there you may contemplate, but not approach. At a point in your walk, sequestered and lonely, they have set up and skilfully disposed the fragments of a genuine ruined temple, brought from the remote East-relic, perchance, of "Tadmor's marble waste," and certainly a most solemn memorial of the morning twilight of time. Broken arch, storm-stained pillar, and shattered column are here shrouded with moss and ivy; and, should you chance to see them as the evening shadows deepen and the evening wind sighs mournfully in the grass, your fancy will not fail to drink in the perfect illusion that one of the stateliest structures of antiquity has slowly crumbled where now its

fragments remain. Quaint is a descriptive epithet that has been much abused; but it may, with absolute propriety, be applied to Windsor. The devious little streets there visible, and the carved and timber-crossed buildings, often of great age, are uncommonly rich in the expressiveness of imaginative character. The emotions and the fancy, equally with the sense of necessity and the instinct of use, have exercised their influence and uttered their spirit in the shaping and adornment of the town. While it constantly feeds the eye-with that pleasing irregularity of lines and forms which is so delicious and refreshing-it quite as constantly nurtures the sense of romance which ought to play so large a part in all our lives, redeeming us from the tyranny of the commonplace and intensifying all the high feelings and noble aspirations that are possible to human nature. England contains many places like Windsor; some that blend, in even richer amplitude, the elements of quaintness, loveliness, and magnificence. The meaning of them all, as it seemed to me, is the same: that romance, beauty, and gentleness are not effete, but forever vital; that their forces are within our own souls, and ready and eager to find their way into all our thoughts and actions and circumstances, and to brighten for every one of us the face of every day; that they ought neither to be relegated to the distant and the past nor kept for our books and daydreams alone-but, in a calmer and higher mood than is usual in this age of universal mediocrity epitical scepticism, and miscellaneous tumult, should be permitted to flow out into our architecture, adornments, and customs, to hallow and preserve our antiquities, to soften our manners, to give us tranquillity, patience, and tolerance, to make our country loveable for our own hearts, and so to enable us to bequeath it, sure of love and reverence, to suc-

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Sunday-school Parliament at the Thousand Isle Park, St. Lawrence River, begins on Tuesday, August 13. Next week, August 14-20, the World's Con-

rence of Young Men's Christian Associations will be beld at Geneva, Switzerland. Among the recent victims of the famine

ever in China is the Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic, of ché-ly, Southeast China, Mgr. Dubar. The statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterians for 1878 show 112 Presbyteries, 2,347 Congrega-

tions, 1.315 ministers, and 106,253 communicants. The church property is valued at \$1,741,347. Mr. Francis Murphy began his series of Christian Temperance Meetings at Round Lake, on Thursday of this week. Great enthusiasm has been cre-ated, and many have already signed the piedge.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the United States, will be held in Indianapolis, August. 28 Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of 250 delegates.

Mr. Thomas Kelso, a leading Methodist of Baltimore, lately deceased, was the founder of an or-phan's home, to which he appropriated \$120,000. By his will be left numerous bequests to charitable institu-The committee of the Presbyterian General

Assembly appointed to revise the Book of Discipline, will hold an adjourned meeting in Pittaburg next Aump. At that time a sub-committee will report on pro-sed disciplinary amendments.

The English Wesleyan Annual Conference, which is now in session at Bradford, is the first conference attended by lay delegates. There are 240 lay representatives, among whom are four Members of Parlia-ment, and many other public men.

Funds are being collected in England for the restoration of the Abbey Church of Minster-in-Shep-pcy, the oldest church in Kent. It was founded in 670 by Queen Sexbuers, and rebuilt in 1130 by William de Corbeuil, Archbishop of Canterbury.

The last report of the English Palestine Exploration Fund recommends that a special expedition be sent to the Sea of Gallilee to examine its shores, and to settle definitely the sites of Capernaum, Bethsaida and other places near it, mentioned in the New Testa-

The Rev. Dr. B. F. Crary, a minister whose tian churches in that Territory have failed to make any impression on adult Mormons. He says: "Nearly all their attempts to evangelize Mormonism have been failures. What they have gained has been by slow, persevering work at the foundations—the education of chil

Bishop Conroy, of the see of Ardagh, Ireland, and Pope's Apostelic delegate to Canada, died at St. John's Newfoundland, August 4. He was a nephew of Cardinal Cullen. About a year ago he was deputed by Pope Pius IX. to visit America, for the purpose of settling important questions of ecclestastical jurisdic-tion. He was received with great bonor by Catholies of the United States and Canada, and was successful in ac-complishing the objects of his mission.

Bishop Gregg, the Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church in England, has received an address from residents of Ceylon, asking in substance for the orming of a branch of the church in that island. Among the signers of the address are members of the military and civil service. It will be remembered that much dissension has been caused in Ceylon by the measures of the recently appointed Bishop, Dr. Copiestone, who is an extreme Ritualist.

There has grown out of the recently held New-York State Sunday-school Convention a plan for the establishment of Sunday-schools throughout the world. The beginnings of such an undertaking already exist in the work of the Foreign Sunday-school Society, of Brooklyn. Schools have already been established by it in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Hungary, South America and Asia. Monthly meetings are held, at which letters from the schools abroad are read, and the society's operations are reviewed. The Sunday-school system, as it is known in the United States, has been but imperfectly developed on the Continent of Europe. The plan chosen for raising funds contemplates the placing of a contribution-box in every Sunday-school of our country, with the request that each scholar give 1 cent a year. Boxes will be furnished gratuitously by the President of the Foreign School Society, Mr. Woodruff, No. 130 State-st., Brooklyn.

BCOKS OF THE WEEK.

POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN DRYDEN, with a Memoir Five volumes in two. Svo. (Boston: Hough ton, Osgood & Co.).....

Houghton, Oagood & Co.).

POETICAL WORKS OF MATTHEW PRIOR, with a Life.
By the Rev. John Mattord. Two volumes in one.
Syo. (Boston: Houghton, Oagood & Co.)....

POEMS OF PLACES: ASIA. Edited by Henry W.
Longfellow. 3 vols., 16mo, pp. 245, 262, 249
(Boston: Houghton, Oagood & Co.)....

TETTONS. A Novel. By Edwin L. Bynner. 12n pp. 406. (Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co.).

THE RECTOR'S WIFE; Or, THE VALLEY OF A HUN-DRED FIRES. By the author of "Margaret and Her Bridesmuids," otc. 12mo, pp. 371. (Phila-delphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.)... SAINTS AND SINNERS. A Romance of Lafe. By Lallie Dyett. 12mo, pp. 463. Paper. (The American News Co.)....

DARWINISM TESTED BY LANGUAGE. By Frederic Bateman, M. D. 12mo, pp. 224. (Scribner, Weiford & Armstrong)...

TALES FROM "BLACKWOOD." No. 4. 16mo, pp. 198. Paper. (London: William Blackwood & Sona.)... .. 3 00

WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. From the text of Clark & Wright. American Edition. 12mo, pp. 1,097. T. Y. Crowell.

BHADOWS ON THE SNOW, AND OTHER POEMS. By Julia M. Holmes. Square 12mo, pp. 26. Paper. (Brockport, N. Y.: C. N. Thomas & Co.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

How GLACIAL PERIODS ARE PRODUCED. In a recent work, "The Paysical System of the Universe," by Sydney Skertchley, the author gives the following as to the causes of glacial and interglacial periods: "The theory we are about to elucidate afirms that when the northern Winter is in aphelion at a time when eccentricity is high, the northern hemisphere will be glaciated, and the southern hemisphere be enjoying an interglacial climate; but this result is brought about by secondary causes. We will proceed to show, first, that a glacial period would not result directly from these causes; and, secondly, how a glacial period is produced indirectly. The first point can be settled in a few words. The total quantity of heat received from the sun during one revolution is inversely proportional to the minor axis of the orbit; and as the difference of the minor axis at the periods of maximum and minimum eccentricity is only as 907 to 1,000, the quantity remains practically the same, and can have little or no influence upon climate. It is quite otherwise when we consider the indirect effects of variatious of eccentricity. Taking the mean distance of the sun as 91,400,000 miles, we find that when the eccentricity is at its superior limit (0.07775) the aphelion distance is 98,506,350 miles, the perihelion distance 84,293,650 miles, and the difference, consequently, 14,212,700 miles. The amount of heat received by the earth in these two positions is as 19 to 26. Let Winter in the northern hemisphere happen in aphelion, when the eccentricity is at its superior limit, as it must have done owing to precession; the earth will then be 8.641,870 miles further from the sun in Winter than at present, and the direct heat received will be one-fifth less, and during Summer one-fifth more than now. Next, let Winter occur in perihelion while the eccentricity is at its greatest; the earth will then be 14,212,700 miles nearer the sun in Winter than in Summer. The Winter will then be comparatively warm, and in our latitude the difference of temperature between Winter and Summer will be almost annihilated. Now, in the other, it follows that while one hemisphere would be enduring the extreme of Summer heat and Winter cold, the other would enjoy a perpetual Sammer. From this we gather (1) that the effect of high eccentric ty with Winter in aphelion is to induce extremes of heat and cold in that hemisphere, and to minimize the differ ence of Summer and Winter temperature in the other; and (2) that while the one hemisphere is being glaciated, the other is passing through an interglacial epoch."
After some further clucidation of this theory, the writer sums up in these words: "Here we have a complete explanation of the cause of interglacial periods. The eccentricity may, and, indeed, actually does, remain high for periods which nay be measured by hundreds of thousands of years, during which time the solstital points will many times complete their revolution, and thus give rise to atternate glacial and interglacial periods in each bemisphere. But the theory does more for us even than this. It gives us the date of the glacial period, which began about 200,000 years ago, and terminated about \$0,000 years since. During this long era, glacial and interglacial periods, of greater or less intensity, aiternated at intervals of from 10,000 to 15, years." ence of Summer and Winter temperature in the other

ICES AND ICE CREAMS.-What are termed lees consist simply of the juices of fruits sweetened with sugar syrup and then frozen, like ice cream. It is stated that the best ices are made by first cooking the sugar into the form of a syrup, having a strength of 30°. The fruit juices are strained through a sieve and then added. with a little water and the whites of a few eggs, to the prepared syrup. The final mixture should have a consistence of 22° It is then frozen in the usual way. To make the best ice ervam, says The Scientific American, it is necessary that the cream should be of the best quality; and the utensils in which it is made must be absolutely clean. With every quart of the cream mix six ounces best pulverized white sugar, a very little vanilia bean, and the white of one egg. The latter imparts a smoothness and delicacy to the cream that cannot otherwise be obtained. The prepared mixture is then to be stirred in the freezer until it is entirely congealed. Those who desire first-rate ices or cream should follow these directions carefully, and avoid the use of corn starch or other thickeners. Iustead of vanilla as a flavor for the cream, a trifling amount of any desired flavoring syrup or juice may be used, as strawberry, pineapple, orange, lemon, etc.

How to Make a Microphone. - A correspondent of The English Mechanic gives the following simple instructions for making a microphone: "Go to a toyshop, and buy a child's toy tambourine. Take a thin piece of white pine wood, say 2 in. by 112 in. With a pair of seissors cut a piece of thin sheet copper about 12 in. broad, 2 in. long. Keep one end broad, cut the other by taking off the corners to a blunt point, drill a hole toward the broad end, large enough to take a small brass screw; at the other end another hole, but only large enough to receive the end of a small copper wire. Place this piece of copper thus shaped in a hand vice, and turn up to a right angle the pointed end to the height of half an inch. Now take another piece of copper plate the same breadth, a little short of an inch in length, turn one end up in the same way. Bore a hole in this to take a brass screw, get a piece of carbon, file it to 1 in. long, by in. broad, 2-8ths deep; drill hole through it for screw. Now place this piece of carbon across the larger piece of copper plate, and screw it firmly on to the board, passing, of course, through the plate. Take the other piece of copper and screw it to the board at the other end. Two very small blocks of wood may now be cut, into which fix binding screws. With coaguline fix these one at each edge of the tambourine, and then by the same process fix the board in the centre. with its two ends toward the binding screws. thoroughly firm bring a thin copper wire twisted into a helix through the hole in the upright and twisted firm to that hole. Bring the other end round the screw of the binding screw, and screw it well down upon it. You have thus connection with the carbon plate. Take You have thus connection with the carbon plate. Take a small flie and cut a nick in the centre of the upright at the other end of the board, just decep enong i to carry a piece of stout brass wire. Connect the copper in the same way as the other to the binding serew, in a line with it, the distance between the two copper plates of the board being about half an inch. You have only now to cut a piece of stout brass wire, which, falling into the nick, shall by another nick in itself so balance, that one end, flied to a knife edge, shall just touch the edge of the carbon. This is a long story to tell of what, when seen, is very simple. As to the effect, although I have purchased some microphones from well-known makers, and found them very good, for a large field, for fly walking, etc., the tambourine I find far the best. If the tambourine was supported on four pieces of oak I think it would improve it."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUTTA-PERCHA.-According to The Polytechnie Review a rival to india-rubber and gutta-percha has been found in a new clastic gum which has been named Balata. This is the milky sap of the bully-tree, that flourishes on the banks of the Orinoce and the Amazon in South America. The operation of winning the gum is similar in every respect to that en ployed with caoutchone and gutta-percha. It resembles gutta-percha so closely in its general properties that much of it is shipped from Guiana and sold yearly for gutta-percha-aithough it has many points of superiority. It is tasteless, gives an agreeable odor on being warmed, may be cut like gutta-percha, is tough and leathery, is remarkably flexible, and far more elastic than gutta-percha. It becomes soft, and may be joined piece to piece, like gutta-percha, about 120° Fahr., but requires 270° Fahr. before melting (higher than guttarequires 270° Fahr. before meiting (higher than guttapercha). It is completely soluble in beuzole and carbon disulphide in the coid. Turpentine dissolves it with the application of heat, while it is only partially soluble in anhydrous alcohol and ether. It becomes strongly electrified by friction, and is a better insulator of heat and electricity than gutta-percha, on which account it may find considerable application for electrical and telegraphic uses. Caustic alkalies and concentrated hydrochloric acid do not attack it; but concentrated suphure and mitric acids attack it as they do gutta-percha, walch it closely resembles in all other properties.

COMPRESSED COFFEE .- A patent has recently been issued in Germany, says the Deutsche Industrie Zeiting, for a process of compressing ground and burnt coffee, for the purpose of making it more readily transportable and unalterable for a length of time. For this purpose the coffee is subjected to a pressure of from 40 to 70 atmospheres in suitable cast-iron moulds. The coffee is thus made into cakes, and comes into the market in a form resembling chocolate, divided as the latter is by ribs to facilitate breaking into pieces of suitable size for use. The interior surface of the moulds suitable size for use. The interior surface of the modulas is highly polished, by which artifice the outer crust of the compressed coffee is made sufficiently smooth and hard to prevent the tendency of the ethereal oil of the coffee to escape from the interior of the cakes. The volume of the coffee thus prepared is reduced to less than one-third of that of the original. It is asserted that the operation does not in the least affect its good qualities, and that it can be packed and transported in tin foil or other packages, preserving its aroma indefinitely.

A NEW FISH FOR FRANCE .- One of the best fishes of the Celestial Empire appears now to have been successfully acclimatized in France. It belongs to the carp family, is reared in ponds by means of aquatic plants, and in a short time acquires considerable dimensions. Its weight sometimes reaches forty pounds, the flesh is firm and savory, recalling at once the taste of the European turbot and of trout; further, it has few bones. The first attempts made to introduce this species into France were in 1875, when M. De Thiersans seut from Cauton, for the Société d'Acclimatation, 9,000 fry, of which nine only arrived at Marseilles. They were coufided to a delegate of the society, who constructed a pond for their reception. During these four years the young fish have grown large, and appear to be flourishing. The society has given orders for a number of others to be sent, so that it is hoped the new importation will become a common ornament of ponds, and a delicacy of the table.

A HINT TO WAREHOUSEMEN .- Some London warehousemen having returned goods to the manufac-

turers because the colors had faded, an inquiry was made as to the cause by Dr. Wallace, of Glasgow. Lonion store-rooms are usually lit by gas, and in many cases the goods are exposed to the products of gas co astion during the whole working day. The cause of the fading is found in the action of the sulphuric acid, many of the pieces of the cotton goods returned containing that substance in notable quantity, while in some the fibre itself was actually destroyed. Dr. Wallace suggests, first of all, thorough ventilation, to re-move the rumes of the gas; and, secondly, the use of lime-white on the walls and cellings, renewed frequently enough to enable the acid vapour to find lime with

VENTILATING THE SEWERS .- Mr. Henry E. Knapp, civil engineer, of this city, has recently attacked the theory of ventilating sewers and drains. He asserts that the sewer-gases are heavier than air and would remain near the surface of the ground if set free, and therefore it would be just as sensible to ventilate graves. He contends that the only safe way to deal with the sewers valves are used. In commenting upon Mr. Knapp's views, The Manufacturer and Builder says: "We have always been in favor of keeping the sower-gases where they belong—in the sewers. Experience has taught us that ventilating openings, even when led up to the roof, often spread disgusting and penicious odors around the place of their exit. To ventilate them in the street or sidewalks in front of the residences, as recommended by some, who even have patented contrivances for this purpose, we most cuphatically condemn, especially when the water supply is sufficient to dilute and wash the contents to the sea; surely in that case there is not the least necessity for it."

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ECLIPSE.-Mr. Gust. A. Gobner, a young German photographer of Denver, has just published a series of instantaneous telescopic views of the progress of the recent total eclipse in Colorado The most striking photograph is the one showing the t tality. Tals gives a very fair idea of the corona and its radial structure, shining like a silver balo around the j t black moon. Another interesting picture is that exhibiting the first contact of the moon with the sun's disk, which is abown as a slight indentation on the sun's lower right hand timb. From this point to totality, the moon's progress across the sun's face is photographed at intervals of five minutes. Without having any special scientific value the series of fifteen pictures forms an interesting popular record of a rare astronomical event.

A Useful Paste.-A correspondent of The Exening Post gives the following recipe for a paste for use in making scrap-books:—"I dissolve a piece of alum the size of a wainat in a pint of boiling water; to this I add a couple of tablespoonfuls of flour, made smooth in a little cold water, and a few drops of oil of cloves, letting the whole come to a boil. This paste will keep months. I put it in glass lars used for cauning, or wellmonths. I put it in glass jars used for cauning, or well-eleaned blacking-bottles. I use a half-inch bristic brush, which costs but a few pennics. This paste is handy, too, for domestic purposes. My children have many toys that come in wooden boxes, but these will break at the corners, and soon come to pieces. When a box begins to give out, I take a piece of cambric or calico, and with the brush and paste cover the box so that it wil bear constant usace for mouths. Then if the cover gives out, I put it off and put on another one. Again, a doll's arm or leg will come off: but a piece of mustin and a bit of paste restores the article, so that it is as good as it was before."

New Publications.

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Now and then a messale of appears to take the reading world by storm I will be stored to appears to take the reading world by storm I will be stored to appears to take the reading world by storm I will be stored to a capital fille), in which the mystery of the plot is etence wided and hair revealed. A most experienced entite, who has probably read two-thirds of the novels of the last forty viars, says "A HEART TWICE WON." At HEART TWICE WON. The transportance of the novels of the last forty viars, says "A HEART TWICE WON." At User he writer is very evident; it is equally obvious, from the delicace and force with which the plot has been from the decicace and force with which the plot has been from the devicement of the respective characters, that a young lady as the anthor. It is pure as well as passionate, and, he incidents, sometimes starting, are put together in a stifful manner. The scene a identacies whether the action takes piece on a southern estate, or amid fastionable society in London, or (still more difficult to depict) in an Earl's ancostral castic in rural ingland. Nothing can exceed the casy grace and trait of the last. The dialogue is at once natural and expressive; and, shove all, this is, most intensity, a thorough over tale. The here and heroine marry in the opening chapter, and if you would know how 'A Heart was Twice with a warm welcome from the public, if any book will." This opinion, though not written for publication, accurately characterizes "A HEART TWICE WON."

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